

Algeria	6.00 Dr.	Iraq	1.5	Norway	6.00 NL
Austria	17.5	Ireland	12.00	Peru	3.00 Rels
Bahrain	0.65 Dm	Jordan	450 Frs	Portugal	70 Esc
Belgium	37.8 Fr.	Kenya	1.20	Qatar	5.00 Rials
China	1.25 Mts.	Liberia	1.00	Russia	1.00 Rubles
Cyprus	0.25 Mts.	Korea	500 Frs	Saudi Arabia	0.08
Denmark	7.00 Dk.	Lebanon	0.15	U.S.	1.00
Egypt 100 P.	Liberia	1.25	U.S.	1.00
Falkland Islands	6.00 P.M.	Liechtenstein	0.25 Lfr.	U.S.	1.00
Finland	3.00 Fr.	Madagascar	80 Esc	U.S.	1.00
Germany	2.25 Dm	Mali	15 Cents	U.S.	1.00
Greece	4.27	Morocco	1.50 Dhs	U.A.E.	4.50 Dhs
Iceland	40 Frs	Netherlands	2.50 Fr	U.S. M.	1.00
Iraq	1.75 Frs	Nigeria	170 K	Yugoslavia	76 D

Solidarity Spurns End of Martial Law

By Harry Trimble

Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — The underground leadership of Solidarity denounced on Wednesday the recent lifting of martial law as a "propaganda gesture" that will not deter the banned union in its struggle with the nation's leaders.

"The authorities have not broken the spirit of social resistance," the leadership declared in an underground bulletin. It was the leaders' first public response to the removal of martial rule on July 22. "We exist and we fight," they said.

The Solidarity leadership refrained, however, from issuing a call for a strike or other major demonstration on Aug. 31 to mark the third anniversary of Solidarity's major achievement — government recognition of the establishment of the first independent trade union in the Communist bloc.

Five persons died in street clashes throughout the country during last year's anniversary, and Poland's leader, General Wojciech

Jaruzelski, warned in announcing the removal of military rule that the government would crack down on activity against the state "no less firmly than during martial law."

The underground leaders appealed for a two-hour nationwide boycott of the municipal transportation system on the anniversary of the 21-point Gdansk agreement, which was signed by government and Solidarity officials in the Baltic port city in 1980.

The authorities insist that they have remained true to the spirit of the agreement, despite the subsequent ban on Solidarity and the suppression of reforms contained in the agreement.

The Solidarity bulletin carried the signatures of Zygmunt Bujak, the government's most wanted political fugitive, and four other leaders who have remained in hiding despite the lifting of martial law. The five are members of Solidarity's top underground command, the provisional coordinating commission.

In calling for the transportation

boycott the leaders declared, "Let the buses, trolleys and streetcars remain empty on Aug. 31 between 2 P.M. and 4 P.M. Let the streets be ours the way they were when transportation workers went on strike with the Gdansk shipyard workers. Let us recall the atmosphere of those days."

Solidarity was born in the Lenin shipyards during a wave of strikes in protest against food shortages and government economic policies. It was led by Lech Walesa, who spent 11 months in internment under martial law until his release in November.

Mr. Walesa said in an interview after the removal of martial rule that any attempt at a strike during the anniversary of the Gdansk agreement would be easily crushed by the authorities.

He said Wednesday, however, that the underground statement was "too soft."

The underground bulletin called on the nation to honor the memory of striking workers and others who were killed in the anti-government



The Associated Press
Bettino Craxi, on the verge of forming Italy's first Social-Democratic government Wednesday, enters party headquarters.

U.S. F-14s Chase Libyan Jets Over Mediterranean

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The Defense Department said Wednesday that two U.S. Navy fighter-jets chased away two Libyan warplanes in an encounter about 100 miles (160 kilometers) from the aircraft carrier Eisenhower over waters claimed by Libya.

Chadian officials, meanwhile, said that Libyan planes had continued a heavy bombardment of the northern town of Faya-Largeau, and Pentagon officials said four American military advisers and a shipment of anti-aircraft missiles had arrived in Chad.

The incident Tuesday over the Gulf of Sidra, which the United States considers international waters, involved two Libyan MiG-23s and two F-14s based on the Eisenhower. A Pentagon spokesman said no weapons were fired.

The Libyan MiG-23s turned to avoid collision after they were descended and headed for shore, the spokesman said. He said the incident occurred about 90 miles off the Libyan coast.

Libya warned, meanwhile, that its air force would attack the Eisenhower if it entered the Gulf of Sidra. A government statement quoted Wednesday by the Libyan news agency JANA said, "Orders have been given to the Libyan Arab Air Force to destroy any target that enters the Gulf of Sidra."

The statement did not mention an encounter with U.S. jets. But it said what it said were Pentagon assertions that the Eisenhower was still on patrol in the gulf.

U.S. officials have not given the exact location of the Eisenhower, or of an accompanying carrier, the Constellation.

The encounter Tuesday was the second of its kind between U.S. fighter-jets and Libyan warplanes this year. In February, two Libyan jets apparently searching for the carrier Nimitz were chased away by Navy fighters. Two years ago, two F-14s shot down two Libyan jets that fired rockets at them over the Gulf of Sidra.

In Nejameya, Chad's capital, government officials and a French physician said Wednesday that Libyan planes were dropping fragmentation and phosphorus bombs on targets in northern Chad.

The officials said Libyan MiGs and Tupolev aircraft have been bombing Faya-Largeau since the forces of Hissene Habré, the Chadian leader, recaptured it Saturday from the rebel forces of Goukouni Oueddei.

A French physician working in a Ndjamenya hospital said Tuesday that he had treated several persons for severe burns caused by phosphorus bombs dropped on Faya-Largeau.

Libya has denied that its planes have taken part in the fighting in Chad.

Unofficial sources, meanwhile, said government troops captured the garrison town of Goudo, a traditional stronghold of Mr. Goukouni Oueddei.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

kouni's troops that is 150 miles north of Faya-Largeau and about 100 miles from the Libyan border. That would mark the first time Mr. Habré's troops have controlled the town, which has been used as a staging area for rebel attacks against Faya-Largeau.

In Washington, Defense Department sources said that four military advisers were being sent to Chad to provide training in the use of U.S.-supplied Redeye missiles. The Redeye, a shoulder-fired, heat-seeking missile, is expected to provide Mr. Habré's troops with some protection from Libyan planes. Up to now, the government troops have been virtually defenseless against air attack.

The Pentagon sources said the American advisers would train French advisers who would in turn train Mr. Habré's forces. But French officials said that none of the French advisers in Chad were military personnel. There was no immediate explanation for the discrepancy.

The Redeye missiles are part of \$10 million in military aid that the United States has promised to Mr. Habré's forces.

In Paris, Defense Ministry sources said a first load of French anti-aircraft guns reached Faya-Largeau on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Soumaila Mahamat, the Chadian information minister, denied rebel claims that they had retaken Faya-Largeau. But he said Libyan bombs had caused heavy casualties among residents and combatants in the area.

Mr. Habré, a former defense minister, drove Mr. Goukouni from Ndjamenya last December after fighting in the streets of the capital.

INSIDE

■ Marriage for a young woman in India can mean an abrupt and bitter passage from care-free childhood to a state of virtual slavery. Page 5.

■ Democratic governors hoping to win the White House next year like what they see in Senator John Glenn. Page 3.

■ William P. Clark has become a leader in forging U.S. policy on Central America. Page 3.

■ The American Bar Association has voted to retain most of the traditional safeguards against disclosing of client confidences. Page 2.

SPORTS

■ Bowie Kuhn resigned Wednesday as U.S. baseball commissioner. Page 13.

TOMORROW

■ The 1989 Paris World's Fair was canceled, but a show meant as a preview runs in Paris until December. Mary Blume reviews the mixup. Weekend.

Party Infighting Delays New Coalition for Craxi

By Henry Tanner

International Herald Tribune

ROME — The birth of Italy's first Socialist-led government under Bettino Craxi as prime minister has been delayed for a day by a personal power struggle among veteran leaders of the Christian Democratic Party.

As final negotiations were still under way Wednesday night, Mr. Craxi announced that he would postpone the formation of a new government until Friday morning.

Mr. Craxi had offered the Defense Ministry to former Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, a Republican, the Finance Ministry to Bruno Visentini, another Republican, and the Budget and Economic Planning Ministry to Pietro Longo, party secretary of the Socialist Democrats and the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Craxi had offered the Defense Ministry to Bruno Spadolini, also a former Christian Democratic prime minister in the 1970s, will take over as foreign minister, replacing Enrico Colombo, also a Christian Democrat. Mr. Andreatti's determination to win this post was one of the main reasons for the one-day delay.

The deputy prime ministership will go to Bruno Fodani, also a former Christian Democratic prime minister. Amintore Fanfani, whose government was brought down by Mr. Craxi in April, necessitating an early election, was set to become interior minister, but this was subject to more talks late Wednesday night.

Mr. Craxi had already obtained

Soviet Report Questions Centralized Economy

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A study prepared for the Kremlin leadership has called for a fundamental reform of the Soviet economy and asserted that its centralized management system can no longer ensure the full and effective use of the society's intellectual and labor resources.

The document, printed in 70 numbered copies and not widely circulated, provides an insight into internal Kremlin debates over how to rescue the economy from the stagnation that has afflicted it during the past few years.

In contrast to published accounts that focus on various impediments to economic growth, ranging from a lack of incentives to shortages of skilled personnel, the main argument of the 30-page study is that the system itself is holding back development.

The study was presented in April at one of a series of closed-door seminars organized by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, economic sections of the Communist Party Central Committee and Gosplan, the state planning commission. These seminars involved the country's top economic officials, managers and economists.

It is not known what other points of view were articulated at these conferences. The fact that the system itself was being questioned, however, suggests the scope of the discussions and the concern over the economy.

Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, endorsed reformist tendencies in a June speech in which he asserted that changes in the economy were inevitable and that the economy was being managed on an "irrational trial-and-error" basis.

While Mr. Andropov appears to

have embraced reformists' assessments on the country's economic weaknesses, he has not necessarily endorsed their prescription for a broad decentralization. There are indications, however, that he is moving gingerly in that direction.

Also involved are the food industries of the Ukraine, Belorussia's light industry and local industry of Lithuania.

The experiments give enterprises a freer rein in deciding how to reward workers, introduce labor-sav-

ing technology and reinvest profits in production.

This suggests that Mr. Andropov is determined to modernize the economic structure. But it is by no means clear whether he is prepared to go as far and as quickly as the study suggests.

The Soviet economy, the study said, "has long passed the point

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



WAITING HANDS — Pope John Paul II greets some who came to his weekly general audience, which was held outdoors Wednesday in St. Peter's Square.

Japan's Schools: Family Atmosphere and 'Basics'

By Edward B. Fiske

New York Times Service

HACHIOJI, Japan — Tomoko Yusa was teaching a lesson in negative numbers one day recently to her seventh-grade mathematics class at the Uchikoshi Junior High School here, and she called on a student seated near the window to solve a problem on the blackboard.

The 13-year-old girl stood beside her desk staring at the floor, obviously at a loss to understand the problem. She tried a couple of guesses, then fell silent. Finally the teacher allowed her to sit down.

In an American school, the student would probably have been

placed in a slower class where she could work alongside students of comparable ability. In Japan, however, there is no such thing as "tracking."

The social cost of a student's being removed from her peers is viewed as far greater than the frustration of sitting day after day in a class where the pupil does not understand what is going on. So until high school, all students, from the slow to the gifted, are taught together.

The incident is indicative of how schools here are intricately tied to such distinctly Japanese values as the primacy of the group rather than the individual. A month of observing Japanese classrooms and speaking with students, teachers, parents and others discloses how much these values and such others as ritual, status and order differ from those that characterize U.S. public schools.

Shortly after 8:30 on a recent Saturday morning, for example, the halls of the Shimamotokoshi Elementary School in the northern village of Tanohata began to reverberate with the sounds of a sprightly march being played over the loudspeaker system.

The 200 students, dressed in identical crimson warmup suits and white slippers, emerged from their classrooms and walked quickly to the school gymnasium. After a march around the edge of the basketball court, they sat in neat rows on the floor.

A student opened the morning meeting with a formal welcome and a deep bow. A student band performed, and the principal presented citations to students who had done the best job of cleaning up their rooms or read the most books that week. After about 20 minutes, the entire assembly bowed again, and the students marched to their classrooms for a Saturday morning of work.

In the first-grade class, the student whose turn it was to be the "leader" for that day stood by his desk and announced, "We are now beginning our study for the first

hour." The class responded uniformly, "Let us begin."

Classes at all levels are large, with most approaching the legal limit of 45. The student-teacher ratio in Japanese elementary schools is 25-to-1, the highest of all major countries. In the United States, the average is 22-to-1.

There is frequent interaction between students and teachers in primary schools, but instruction at the upper levels is almost entirely by lecture.

Nobuko Sakai, a 19-year-old sophomore at Sophia University in Tokyo, recalls her return to Japan after spending a year at an American high school in Tokyo, led his

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

Militia Delays Israeli Effort To Shut Base

Phalangists Stage Sit-in In Southern Lebanon

Reuters

SIDON, Lebanon — Christians blocked roads in southern Lebanon for the second straight day of protest against Israeli moves to close down a base of rightist Christian militiamen.

Israeli troops on Tuesday moved into the base, at the village of Kfar Falous east of here, but have stopped short of using force to eject the militiamen from their sit-in.

The Phalangists see the Israeli move as aimed at curbing their activities in southern Lebanon. They say the Israelis want to tighten their grip on it before they make a partial pullback from the Beirut outskirts to the south.

In the eastern town of Baalbek, shopkeepers went on strike to protest Tuesday's shelling of the historic town, state-run Beirut Radio reported.

Two people were killed and about 10 injured in the clash between supporters and opponents of the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat. There were no reports of any Palestinian clashes.

Meanwhile, PLO leaders arrived in Tunis for emergency talks Wednesday on the crisis in the group's relations with Syria, Palestinian sources in Tunis said.

The sources said the session of the 81-member PLO central council would aim to demonstrate the legitimacy of the present leadership under Mr. Arafat.

■ Israelis Meet U.S. Envoy

Robert C. McFarlane, the special U.S. envoy, met with Israeli leaders Wednesday on ways to ease Lebanese fears that the imminent redeployment of Israel's Army will lead in the permanent division of Lebanon, United Press International reported from Jerusalem on Wednesday.

Mr. McFarlane's visit came as something of a surprise to the Israelis, who had assumed the redeployment issue had been resolved by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens in lengthy consultations in Washington last week.

Bomber Crash off Gibraltar

The Associated Press

LONDON — A British Camberon bomber crashed into the sea on takeoff from Gibraltar on Wednesday, the British Defense Ministry announced. The jet's three-man crew was missing and presumed dead. The twin-engine bomber had participated in exercises in the Mediterranean and was returning to Britain when the crash occurred, a ministry spokesman said.



The U.S. envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, left, and David Kimche of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, holding book, leave talks in Jerusalem about the situation in Lebanon.

U.S. Vetoes UN Resolution on Israel

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States has vetoed a Security Council resolution that said Israel's settlement policies in the occupied Arab lands "have no legal validity" and "constitute a major and serious obstruction" to peace.

The resolution, proposed in a Security Council meeting Tuesday, was prompted by the killing of three students at the Islamic College of Hebron on the West Bank last week, an act that Arab diplomats at the UN say was perpetuated by Israeli settlers.

Abdalla Saleh Asital of Yemen requested the meeting and called on the council to "take immediate practical steps" to halt Israel's settlement policies and "put an end to

Israel's flouting of the council's resolutions."

Charles M. Lichenstein of the United States cast the only no in the 13-1 vote and Zaire abstained. Mr. Lichenstein said objections to the resolution rested in part on the characterization of Israeli settlement policy as having no legal standing, a view inconsistent with that of the United States.

President Ronald Reagan said in February 1981 that the building of settlements might have been ill-advised and unnecessarily provocative, but not illegal.

The Netherlands and Britain were critical of Israel. Max van der Stoel of the Netherlands said the settlements "had no legal validity" and represented "a serious obstacle to the demographic composition of the territories."

Soviet Study Challenges Central Economy

(Continued from Page 1) where it was possible to regulate it effectively from a single center."

It said that some basic ideological assumptions have become dated or irrelevant. It challenged the notion that economic changes can be carried out "without social conflicts."

"An analysis of the past decades of the development of our economy," it said, "forces us to cast doubts on this point of view. A fundamental restructuring of the system of economic management touches significantly on the interests of many social groups, some of which see in it hopes for an improvement in their positions while others see a 'worsening' of their status."

Earlier attempts to reform the economy, made by Nikita S. Khrushchev and later by Alexei N. Kosygin in the 1960s, did not take into account changes that had taken place, the report said. "This was, we believe, one of the reasons that they ended up in failure," it said.

The study said the huge state bureaucracy was the main opponent of reform. An estimated five million Communist Party members are employed in the bureaucracy.

Some officials, the study said, fear reform because of their lack of education. Others are afraid that they will lose their lucrative jobs. The first group, it said, includes people whose power and duties would increase. But, it added, they are afraid "because the economic system of management requires higher qualifications" than the current system.

The second group fears the prospect of losing their warm places that they now occupy and in which their scope of responsibility is little understood, while at the same time they are making considerable incomes."

The main source of current economic problems, according to the study, is the wide gulf between the state planning commission in Moscow and individual economic units such as private enterprises and collective farms.

An array of institutions, ministries, commissions and inspection teams occupy positions between the Gosplan and the individual economic units. These intermediate units have mushroomed over several decades without adding to productive capacity, the study said.

The document asserted that the vast bureaucratic structure is largely responsible for the steady decline in labor productivity and growth. It said that "stricter control over all aspects of worker activities" tends to decrease productivity. The reason, it said, is that to impose stricter discipline the state must create additional oversight systems, adding to the number of workers who are not producing anything.

Moreover, the report said that regulations established in Moscow frequently do not "take into account concrete conditions in various regions or individual enterprises."

"In practice," it said, "such rules are not observed" and lead to lax labor practices and "the restriction of creative forces at work, limiting economic and technical initiative of the workers and channelling their personal interests away from their jobs to their family, leisure time and own economy."

The current system was created by Stalin in the 1930s, the study said. "That was a social system in which the people were consistently regarded as 'crews' in the economic mechanism and they behaved almost as obediently."

Since then, the report said, the system has been "corrected," reformed and improved but it was not only subjected to a qualitative restructuring to reflect fundamental changes."

"But at the root of the problem lies a broader cause," it said. The report identified that cause as a decline in the productive ability of the economic management system, resulting in an inability to ensure a full and effective use of the society's intellectual and labor resources."

In the 1930s, the study said, the centralized system had certain advantages, and a developing economy was able to respond to commands "from the top." But the report said the modern Soviet economy is far more complex, and while technological demands have increased, the efficiency of the centralized system has decreased.

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ON PATROL — An anti-Sandinist guerrilla stands in front of a house in northwestern Nicaragua, near the Honduran border, after his patrol unit stopped to pick up some water. He holds a Belgian-made automatic rifle.

Soviet Aid

U.S. confirmed Wednesdays that its refusal to give aid to Central American countries has been suspended by English-speaking countries, who have provided financial support to Central American countries.

try to France

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Rani and the bridegroom on their wedding day. She no longer looked as cheerful as she had appeared weeks before, at right.

From Girl to Woman: Rani's Passage

In India, Marriage Can Bring a Bitter Fall in Status

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Of all the people who populate the lane outside the kitchen window, the pole banger is the most insistent. But Ram, while she was there, was the most fetching. The street is not the same without her.

It is still lively enough. People constantly bustle by. Cart pushers and ice-cream vendors and candy sellers make regular rounds. Occasionally an elephant lumbers past.

At night there is the pole banger. He is a night watchman who patrols the immediate streets, banging a big iron pole on the pavement as he goes — some also blow whistles — to scare criminals away.

But it is Rani's clan, three genera-

tions of hand-to-mouth working people, perhaps two dozen in all, who spill out of the open-front dwelling cubicles across the way to take over the lane. Setting up string beds on both sides of the street, they convert it, village style, into a sitting room under the trees, where they banter, gossip, quarrel, hope, plan, sleep and suffer when sick.

There is no way to tell for sure how the possible prospect of all this affected Rani. But on the night when they blocked off the lane and put up a tent and brought out the refreshments and the ritual herbs, her reaction was clear.

When a crowd gathered and the bridegroom rode up in his traditional wedding turban and veil, on the traditional caparisoned horse with uniformed brass band behind and dancers in front, Rani dropped visibly sad and lonely. Unsmiling, she seemed sometimes in a daze, unable to recognize people.

Rani was the blithe spirit of this small world. Animated, teasing, laughing, by turns a coquette and a clown, with mischievous eyes and perfect teeth flashing long black hair swinging, she was the star of the show in the tunics and trousers that she always wore. Though she was perhaps 18 years old, she seemed more child than woman.

Suddenly it all changed; Rani was nowhere to be seen. When she reappeared, it was as a different person. Rani was getting married.

Psychologists say that in India, where childhood can be especially sheltered and indulged and adult life harsh, the transition to adulthood can be abrupt, even cruel. The shift can be especially jarring for young brides: one day they may be papa's favorite, the next a virtual slave.

In traditional India, where marriages are arranged, neither bride nor groom has much to say about who, when, or even whether they will marry. Often they do not know each other.

An acquaintance explained that new brides and grooms are virtually powerless over their own lives, that they have little freedom, and that it takes time for them to gain enough leverage to be as happy as some Indian wives indeed seem to be, including, for example, one of Rani's older sisters. Suggesting that it might take 10 years, the acquaintance said, "She's got to adjust."

Japan Schools: Family Atmosphere and the 'Basics'

(Continued from Page 1)

can-style elementary school in Greece. "Several times I tried to express my opinion, and the teacher was astonished," she said. "I stopped doing it."

Most American educators contend that students are best served when they are put in a class with students of comparable ability where they can work at their own pace.

In Japan, however, a typical class of younger students will reflect a wide range of ability. Students are automatically promoted with their classes regardless of whether they have mastered the material, a practice that is under considerable attack in the United States for supposedly undermining academic standards.

Japanese students go to elaborate lengths not to seem different from their group, whether it be their class, their school or their club, and their parents support them in doing so.

Neboho Matsumoto, principal of the Uchikoshi Junior High School in Hachioji, on the outskirts of Tokyo, quoted as Japanese frequently do, the familiar proverb: "The nail that protrudes will be hammered down."

In an American school, teachers confronted with students of widely different abilities would probably expect problems with gifted students bored with the pace of instruction. In Japan, however, no one was who was questioned saw this as a problem.

"The assumption is that bright students can take care of themselves," said Makoto Seto, an official at the Education Ministry.

In keeping with the emphasis on group identity, students were uniformed, and those in each home-pool follow the same schedule.

In the United States, students usually move from classroom to classroom throughout the day, but in Japan the students tend to stay in the same room while the teachers do the walking. One nice touch is that the time to move is signaled by 16 notes on a chime, a gentle contrast to the bells and buzzers used in most American schools.

Elementary schools in Japan try to make students proficient in a variety of areas. In addition to the three R's, virtually every Japanese primary school student learns to read music and to play a simple wind and keyboard instrument known as the keyboard harmonica.

One day at the Yotsuya Daiyon Elementary School in Tokyo, for example, a fourth-grade class moved back and forth between the two instruments playing a combination of "Fête Japone" and Czech folk songs.

Physical education is an important part of Japanese school life,

with its own set of skills that students are expected to master at each grade level, and the widespread teaching of calligraphy gives Japanese students a high degree of artistic technique at an early age.

At the high school level, however, the content of the curriculum is highly structured and oriented almost entirely around what in the United States would be called "basics." Nearly all Japanese students take Japanese, mathematics, social studies, science and English three to four times a week throughout junior and senior high school.

Direct comparisons with the courses of study in the United States are difficult, not only because there is no national curriculum in the United States but because many American high schools cover four years.

According to the National Center for Education Statistics, the courses taken by a typical U.S. high school graduate, after four years, average out to two years of math, three years of English, a year and three-quarters of science, two and a quarter years of history and social studies and a third of a year of a foreign language.

The relatively narrow focus of the Japanese curriculum can be seen in the range of electives available to students in the two countries. The catalogues of an American high school often look like those of a small college.

Students seeking to fulfill their junior English requirement, for example, might be able to choose from more than a dozen options, from the 18th-century novel to modern poetry. Once they have their requirements out of the way, they may be able to pick from a menu of subjects ranging from Afro-American history to anthropology.

In Japan, however, schools typically offer a single Japanese literature course at each grade level, and students can easily reach their senior year before having any options about what courses to take. When they do, the choice is usually along the lines of whether to take advanced physics or advanced chemistry. It is a rare school, usually a private one, that will offer even another modern language like French or German.

Americans tend to approach education with the attitude that while a certain amount of factual knowledge is important, the ultimate goal is to teach students to think and solve problems. Japanese, however, view education as essentially the conveying of facts.

"My impression is that America is more flexible and Japan more stable," said Sasaki Kabe, principal of the Kanda Elementary School in Tokyo, who has visited U.S. schools. "We have traditional knowledge as the keyboard harmonica.

One day at the Yotsuya Daiyon

Elementary School in Tokyo, for example, a fourth-grade class moved back and forth between the two instruments playing a combination of "Fête Japone" and Czech folk songs.

Physical education is an important part of Japanese school life,

ly emphasized the acquiring of knowledge as opposed to developing well-rounded persons."

Naozo Takeomi, a 21-year-old college student who once studied in an American high school, put it another way.

"In Japan the ultimate aim of studying is to get into a good university," he said. "Americans study to prepare themselves for life. An American teacher will stop the class if a student has a question and try to get people to think about it. A teacher will not do that."

The orientation toward facts affects virtually every discipline.

History, for example, is taught in a strict chronological fashion with students required to memorize long lists of dates, battles and emperors.

By and large, Japanese science

teachers follow the same practice of lecturing from the textbooks.

In the United States, major efforts have been made in recent years to increase the writing ability of students, largely through the assignment of regular essays. Beginning as early as the upper elementary years, teachers assign students simple research projects.

Many teachers at all levels in Japan assign essays, but writing is

not emphasized in the high school curriculum. Mitsuo Tani, a 17 year old at Doshisha Kori High School, a prominent private school in Osaka, said that he writes a paper "once or twice a month."

Examinations in English, a required subject beginning in junior high school, focus almost entirely on the written language. Most Japanese teachers of English speak the language poorly, and much of the instruction revolves around esoteric points of grammar and translation of such sentences as "No sooner had she seen the dog than she ran away" or "A whale is no more a fish than a horse."

"If I tell them that the form of

English we teach is not practical,

they will stop learning English," said Masao Ogawa, who teaches at Ueno High School.

Foreign-language instruction in the United States is widely criticized, largely because there is not very much of it. Insofar as they do teach modern languages, however, American schools try to balance instruction in conversational and written forms. Many have language laboratories with tapes, earphones and other devices, but these are virtually unheard of in Japanese schools.

A frequent complaint of critics of American education is that schools are called upon to do too many things, from teaching the three R's to promoting safe driving and warning against drug use. Japanese educators have a much less complex curriculum than their American counterparts, but they also face on a set of social obligations.

The government has banned the

junior high school teachers earned about \$18,200 and senior high school teachers \$19,200 in 1982.

This is less than that of an employee of a prestigious government ministry or a large corporation but higher than the salary of other national public workers, who earned an average of \$16,800.

This means that in a country where overall salaries are lower than in the United States, teachers receive more money in absolute terms. In 1981, U.S. elementary and secondary school teachers received a median income of about \$17,800, which was slightly above the \$16,400 median income of all salaried workers but near the bottom of professions that require a college degree.

NEXT: The examinations.

Official Says 295 Died In Violence in Sri Lanka

By Dalton De Silva
Reuters

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Sri Lankan government said Wednesday that 295 people had died in nine days of rioting and ethnic violence that started July 23.

Douglas Liyanage, secretary of the Ministry of State, said the dead included 15 looters shot by security forces and 13 soldiers ambushed by separatist guerrillas in the northern district of Jaffna. The shooting of the soldiers provoked the nationwide bloodshed.

Information Minister Anandisa De Alwis said Wednesday after a cabinet meeting that the security situation had improved and that no incidents had been reported in the preceding 24 hours.

He said that the authorities should be able to lift a curfew in three or four days.

Mr. Liyanage said nearly 1,440 houses, shops, factories and other buildings had been burned and that there had been 76 cases of looting and almost 300 of theft of cash.

The violence was directed

against the Tamils, who number around 2.5 million in a population of 15 million people, the majority of whom are Sinhalese Buddhists.

Bradman Weerakoon, appointed commissioner general to look after essential services during the crisis, said about 79,000 people had sought refuge in 27 temporary camps set up across the island.

As of Wednesday, about 2,500

refugees had gone by ship to Jaffna,

where the minority community predominates, and the government was considering airlifting many more or providing them with buses or special trains.

The government has banned the

pro-Moscow Communist Party and two other leftist groups and has started arresting their leaders, whom it accuses of direct involvement in the rioting.

A panel of Supreme Court judges deliberated Wednesday on whether legislation planned by the government to ban political parties advocating separation was consistent with the constitution.

The proposed law would effectively outlaw the main Tamil party, the Tamil United Liberation Front.

The Tamil party is leading a political campaign for a separate Tamil state but denies any connections with a guerrilla movement fighting for the same cause.

■ 3d Sri Lankan Killed in Paris

Police in Paris said the body of a Sinhalese man was found on the outskirts of the city overnight, Reuters reported Wednesday.

Anada Liyanage, 23, was stabbed to death Tuesday night in the woods of Vincennes, on the eastern edge of the city, police said. He was from Colombo and became the third Sri Lankan killed this week in the French capital.

Genscher Will Visit Romania

Reuters

VIENNA — West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, will visit Romania next week, the Romanian press agency, Agence, reported Wednesday.

Mr. Genscher met in Bucharest on May 31 with President Nicolae Ceausescu, after which he announced that they had reached agreement on exempting ethnic Germans from a Romanian emigration tax.

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SCIENCE

Archaeology: New Ways of Uncovering Ancient Secrets

By David Lamb
Los Angeles Times Service

LUXOR, Egypt — They were a hardy lot, those early archaeologists who entered the Valley of the Kings to uncover the secrets of Egypt's past. With infinite patience and unwavering dedication, they lived for months in tombs and tents, enduring terrible heat and wretched food, and digging, always digging, for the next wondrous treasure that might be only a shovelful of dirt away.

Their tools were chisels and trowels and picks, in addition to shovels, and their employers were museums. They dug for hidden knowledge — as well as for priceless works of art that could be shipped off for permanent display in Europe or the United States. Broken pots, chipped busts and mud walls meant little; it was the spectacular, the unfound, that ensured recognition and funding.

Archaeologists still come in large numbers to the Valley of the Kings near Luxor, just as they have since scientists from Napoleon's expeditionary force set foot there 185 years ago. They come from the United States, France, Canada, Poland, Japan, Italy and Czechoslovakia, a foreign army turned loose on the sands of time; but these days, instead of shovels and trowels, they bring with them such tools as lasers and computers and hot-air balloons.

With these new tools, scientists are learning more about Egypt's ancient civilization than anyone would have thought possible just a decade ago. With lasers, they can survey in 15 seconds what used to take hours or days; with balloons, they can dip into ancient courtyards and hover next to temple walls to study and photograph secrets held for millennia. Using computers, they produce three-dimensional projections of temples

and tombs, enabling them to build and unbuild, figuratively, the pyramids of Giza.

"It's not an exaggeration to say that what we have done in five years here with aerial photography would have once taken 75 or 100 years to do," said Kent Weeks, an associate professor of Egyptian archaeology at the University of California at Berkeley. He has spent at least three months in Egypt every year since 1963.

"With some waves we can explore parts of the valley that thousands of workmen couldn't cover adequately in a dozen years. We can, in effect, see beneath the surface and learn if a particular spot is likely to hold a tomb chamber."

By measuring the speed with which the waves travel a known distance, a scientist can determine what substances they have passed through. A particularly high speed, for example, can indicate an underground void — and possibly an undiscovered tomb.

"We can feed our field data into computers, double-check and triple-check it and, using graphic plotters, make 3-D drawings that are accurate to within 1,200th of an inch," Weeks said.

The sun was just rising over the valley as he talked. It was 6 A.M., cool and calm, good conditions for taking the balloon up. The sunlight was soft and clear. It bathed the limestone cliffs as if they had been freshly painted in gold. In the distance, carved into the cliffs and chiseled into the rock floor, were the estimated 700 tombs of pharaohs, queens and noblemen, the magnet that has drawn archaeologists to this narrow strip of desert for nearly two centuries.

For the next hour, the pilot, Drew Brisbane of Napa Valley, California, drifted over the 10-square-mile (26-square-kilometer) Valley of the Kings, catching currents that carried the balloon up to 2,000 feet



Courtesy Northern/Los Angeles Times
Archaeologists have added a new sight to desert horizon.

(600 meters) and riding with the downdrafts to the tops of temple walls. In the wicker basket with him, furiously clicking the shutters of their cameras, were Weeks and John Ross, an American photographer based in Rome.

"This is one of the most important archaeological areas in the world — and one of the most threatened," Weeks said. "Our goal is to map everything, to save the monuments through documentation, even if we can't save them physically. Two hundred years from now, people will be able to survey from our maps, above

ground as well as underground."

Weeks, who began the mapping project in 1978 with a crew that sometimes numbered up to 20, intends to publish a six-volume atlas of the valley and its monuments. No such record now exists, and in many cases tombs discovered years ago have been covered with sand and trash and have simply disappeared. The locations of some have been pinpointed on photographs taken from the balloon.

"The hardest work I had to do in my doctoral research was finding the tombs I wanted to go into; there just weren't any records,"

said Mary Ellen Lane, development director for the American Research Center in Cairo, a consortium of U.S. museums and universities that sponsor archaeological projects in Egypt.

If there is a sense of urgency to the work done by Weeks and the other archaeologists in Luxor — known as Thebes when it was the capital of ancient Egypt — it is not surprising. There is general agreement in the scientific community that these 4,000-year-old monuments along the west bank of the Nile are doomed to gradual destruction.

They are the victims of an onslaught of tourists — 85,000 a month in the peak season — and of thievery and vandalism and changing climatic conditions and rising water tables caused by the construction 13 years ago of the Aswan Dam, more than 100 miles (160 kilometers) upstream. With the science of stone conservation still in its infancy, scientists can do little more than patch the monuments and document the past and present for future generations.

"We are fighting a losing battle," said Lammy Bell, field director of the Oriental Institute, through which the University of Chicago has maintained an expedition in the valley for 59 years.

"The monuments on the plain are threatened by the water table and those on the hills by thieves, and in both places the constant flow of tourism is hastening the deterioration. Then there is the dam. I think people anticipated the bad effect it would have had, but I don't think they realized how bad it would be."

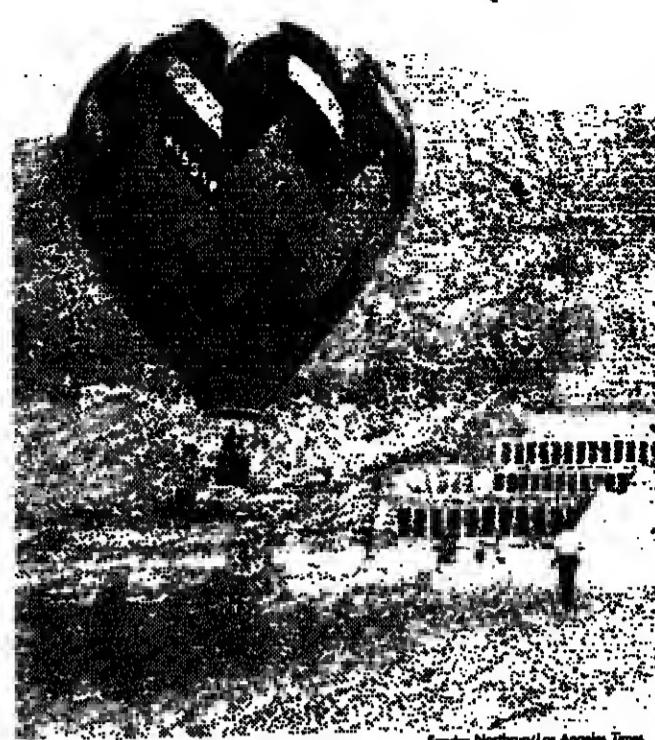
Humidity has increased dramatically as a result of the dam, which created the 310-mile-long Lake Nasser on the Nile, which in turn pushed the water table closer to the surface.

Water comes in contact with the

stone bases of the monuments and percolates up through the rest of the structures as if they were sponges. Salts move with the water to the surface of the stone; when the water evaporates, the salt crystallizes, pushing through the patina, or outer layer of the stone, like a pimple. What remains of carvings, hieroglyphics and inlaid gold on the patina is barely distinguishable because of the mockmarks.

With Egypt now forbidding the export of its treasures, archaeologists have started concentrating more on ancient social patterns than on stances and temples. They are studying the common man as well as the king, and they have learned that a tiny seed or a piece of broken pottery can tell them as much about the past as could a royal vase.

Seeds found and studied in the western desert have proved that Egyptians were farming 15,000 years ago — twice the number of years in earlier estimates. Bone analysis has shown that they ate pork, contrary to earlier beliefs.



Courtesy Northern/Los Angeles Times
Hot-air balloon rises over Egypt's Valley of the Kings.

Scientists Begin Pole-to-Pole Voyage

By C.W. Miranker
The Associated Press

ABOARD THE SAMUEL P. LEE — A ship brimming with high-tech electronic hardware has set sail on a \$12-million, pole-to-pole voyage to explore seabed geology and the energy and mineral potential of the Pacific.

The 208-foot Samuel P. Lee began the first leg of its trip Monday, leaving its home port of Redwood City near San Francisco, bound for Alaska. The U.S. Geological Survey project, "Operation Deep Sweep," is expected to produce a wealth of information of interest to scientists, the oil industry and Pacific Basin countries that could profit from off-shore riches.

The ship's meandering route will cover 40,000 miles and 15 research projects from the Chukchi Sea off Alaska to McMurdo Sound in Antarctica and from the Fiji Islands to Papua New Guinea. During the yearlong voyage, more than 100 scientists will collect data and conduct experiments.

Above: with chirping electronic signals and air guns aimed at the seabed — including in San Francisco Bay — the Lee tracks the ocean floor and its sub-bottom structures around the clock. The sounds reflected back are recorded by thousands of microphones inside a two-mile (3.2-kilometer) cable known as a "seismic streamer" trailing the vessel 40 feet (12 meters) below the surface.

The crew also will fire more than 1,000 "sonobuoys" that parachute into the water, erect an antenna, fire sound at the sea floor and transmit the reflected sound back to the ship. Fed into a computer, the records of sounds produce a profile of the seabed sediments and the rock strata below.

"You get layers, like looking at a slice of cake," said H. Gary Greene, program coordinator, during a demonstration cruise before the ship left. Half the work will involve "remote" underwater exploration with sound; the other half will be the collection of samples with dredges or corers, he estimated.

The arsenal of equipment will examine underwater earthquake faults near the Aleutian Islands and submarine volcanoes in the mid-Pacific. The scientists will also try to gauge petroleum reserves in areas such as the Bering and Chukchi seas and the Lord Howe Rise east of Australia, Vanuatu and the Solomons.

Pieces of crust retrieved in previous samplings near Samos have contained 2 percent cobalt, the richest known source of the metallic chemical, which is used in making steel, the geological survey said.

One undersea volcano "could supply the U.S. with cobalt worth billions of dollars for three to four years," said James Head, chief scientist.

Ancient Figurines Are Discovered at Site Near Amman

United Press International

AMMAN, Jordan — An American-led group of archaeologists has described its discovery of one of the world's oldest known collections of human statuettes at a site near here as "the find of a lifetime."

The team led by Dr. Garry Rollefson of Yarmouth University in Jordan and Dr. Alan Simmons of the University of Kansas announced Tuesday the discovery of 10 statuettes dating from 6000 to 6250 B.C.

They said the statuettes were five large figures about 3.15 inches (80 centimeters) long and five smaller figures 12 inches long. Dr. Rollefson said the statuettes were found at a well-preserved Neolithic village discovered in 1974 in a southeastern suburb of Amman.

The archaeologists said the figures may be made of sun-dried clay or plaster, or a combination of both. The larger ones have long necks, sculptured faces and well-molded bodies, with some kind of head, dark stone embedded in the eye sockets.

A conservator, Kathy Tubb, from the University of London's Institute of Archaeology, was flown in to help with the preservation because the statuettes begin to crumble upon exposure to air.

CURRENTS

Satellite Finds 'Tail' on Tempel Comet

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — The Infrared Astronomy Satellite, launched last winter to map the sky in infrared, has found a wispy 20-million-mile-long cloud of debris bobbing along in the wake of comet Tempel Two, a comet not previously known to have any tail.

"It probably isn't correct to call it a 'tail,'" said Russell Walker, an astronomer and member of the satellite science team, "because it doesn't appear to be made up of volatile compounds blown off the cometary nucleus by the sun's radiation. It's more of a 'tail' of debris separate from, but moving along with, Tempel Two."

The satellite is a joint project of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands.

Type of Dialysis Helps Psoriasis Victims

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Victims of psoriasis so severe that no conventional treatment works may get dramatic relief from a blood dialysis treatment used by kidney patients, according to a new report.

Two out of five patients who had severe psoriasis over most of their bodies and who were unable to work or live normally experienced complete clearing after periodic dialysis, University of Missouri doctors reported. Two patients had 75 percent clearing, while the fifth did not respond, they said.

Three who responded to treatment were able to resume work and normal activity, said Dr. Philip Anderson, professor of medicine and co-author of the report. He said, however, that the procedure was too expensive and complicated to be used as anything but a last resort.

Psoriasis is a non-contagious disorder in which skin cells multiply more rapidly than normal. Its effects range in severity from a small reddish patch of scaly, flaking skin to thick plaques covering the entire body.

Fifth Quark's Existence Is Confirmed

STANFORD, California (UPI) — Physicists have confirmed the existence of the fifth known quark — believed to be the smallest "building block" of matter — and found hints of a sixth, a Stanford University researcher said Wednesday.

Dr. Nigel Lockyer said two teams of Stanford scientists produced "the first experimental evidence" that the "Top" quark exists. The "Top" quark is the last of six quarks that scientists theorize are the smallest subatomic particles.

Dr. Lockyer said the scientists had verified the existence of the fifth quark — dubbed "Beauty" — by measuring the decay lifetime of the "meson," one of the next-largest subatomic particles. He said the "Top" quark "should be found, perhaps within the next year, at CERN," a research facility in Switzerland where beams of electrons can be fired at each other to produce a collision with 100 or more billion electron-volts.

Dinosaur Skull Aids Evolution Study

LONDON (UPI) — An unemployed biology graduate has discovered the skull of a young dinosaur that could provide invaluable clues to the evolution of other dinosaurs, according to experts.

"The find is tremendous," said Dr. David Norman, who announced the discovery Tuesday after spending nearly a year working on the skull at Oxford University. He said it had "all the bits and pieces inside so you can work out the relationship between the bones and do anatomical reconstruction to find out about the way it chewed and processed its food."

The skull, of a plant-eating type of dinosaur called an Iguanodon, and other fossilized remains were found in clay deposits on a cliffside in the Isle of Wight, off England's south coast, by Nicholas Chase, 25. The exact location was not revealed.

Age Lowered for Mammogram Test

WASHINGTON (WP) — Women 40 and over, not just 50 and over, should have their breasts X-rayed regularly to detect cancer, according to the American Cancer Society.

A woman over 40 should have a mammogram every year or two, depending on her or her doctor's wishes, Dr. Arthur Holleb, medical director of the society, said Tuesday. Women 50 and over should have a mammogram every year, the society believes.

The evidence previously was that the risk of developing cancer from excess radiation was greater than the risk of breast cancer for women in their 40s. But in recent years, doctors said, the amount of radiation per mammogram has been cut by as much as two-thirds.

Trace Metals in Hair Linked to Violence

CHICAGO (AP) — Abnormal patterns of trace metals in hair can be used like "chemical fingerprints" to identify people who are prone to extreme violence, according to a researcher.

William J. Walsh, an analytical chemist at Argonne National Laboratory, said the discovery of a link between violence and hair chemistry might lead to methods of controlling the behavior of violent people by correcting chemical imbalances in their bodies.

A few violent people who have had chemical imbalances corrected are doing well, he said, but further studies are needed to confirm the benefits of the treatment. The technique also could be used to screen youngsters who might be prone to violence.

Crossed Eyes Treated With Botulinum

HOUSTON (AP) — After two unsuccessful operations to correct Michelle Clemens' crossed eyes, doctors decided to treat the 8-year-old girl with minute amounts of the deadly poison botulinum — and her condition was almost completely corrected by three injections, her attending physician says.

Only about 300 patients in the United States have undergone the treatment in the five years it has been used on humans, doctors said. Botulinum is the toxin that causes the food poisoning botulism. Doctors believe it corrects crossed eyes by calming the overactive muscles.

The treatment involves injecting a saline solution containing a small amount of botulinum into the muscles that control the eye. The dose injected is between two thousandths and one four-thousandth of a milligram, said Dr. Monte L. Stavis, Michelle's pediatric ophthalmologist. He emphasized that the treatment is not a cure-all for eye muscle coordination problems.

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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Some Analysts Think Stock Market Is Now Entering 'Dangerous Period'

The bull market going to celebrate its first birthday this month with a Big Correction and invite everybody?

"We're getting there," warned Alan D. Schwartz, chief portfolio strategist and research director for Bear Stearns. "The dangerous period is between now and fall."

He sees Wall Street vulnerable to a 100-to-150-point pullback from its 1,250 high-water mark on the Dow average, and said the correction is likely to be completed by the end of the summer.

Mr. Schwartz, who last spring, along with Bear Stearns' chief economist, Robert Sinche, was sagely predicting a stock market correction at mid-year when tightening by the Federal Reserve forced interest rates back up, remains bullish long-term.

Stocks that he expects to lead Wall Street out of the correction are Johnson & Johnson, General Mills, Penn Central, MCI Communications and Stauffer Chemical.

Kidder Peabody's top technical analyst, Ralph J. Acampora, also believes that Wall Street's first major correction in a year is at hand.

"So far the Dow has not broken, but the carnage underneath has been savage," he said. "A lot of stocks are wringing out excess."

Warning lights began flashing red this week when declines on the Big Board topped the 1,100 mark for four days in a row.

This is the second of two articles on Comdrex International and Coleco, two companies that have had unusual success in the recently buffered personal-computer and video-game industry.

first time. When the dust cleared in the second quarter of this year, Coleco was the only one of the big three video game producers to emerge with a profit.

In the second quarter of 1983, the company earned \$9.1 million, or 56 cents a share (adjusted to reflect a 2-for-1 stock split in January), up from \$7.4 million, or 48 cents a share, a year earlier.

Despite its record, many investors and analysts remain nervous about Coleco as it prepares for its next major dash — this time into the home computer market. Although the company has shown marketing savvy in toys and games, it has yet to prove itself in the computer big leagues, they say.

The green light signaling that Wall Street is ready to resume the bull market, he said, could come two months from now, when the downturn is reversed with a thousand or more issues gaining in price three days in a row. He noted that the last time that happened in a down market was mid-August a year ago.

A break below 1,180 on the Dow would be a "dangerous signal" for the market, according to Antonello Zunino, portfolio adviser at S.I.G.E., a Milan investment consulting firm for Italy's first and third largest mutual funds, Fonditalia and Interfund, with some \$200 million invested on Wall Street.

"It could well mean a rundown of 70 or 80 points and a bad month or so for stocks," he said. "But since I don't believe the Dow will go below 1,100, a major sell-off would be a buying opportunity, though slowly and selectively."

Underweighted in Chemicals

Mr. Zunino estimates the funds are underweighted in chemicals, so Monsanto would be added to holdings in Celanese, American Cyanamid, Du Pont, Hercules and Dow. Auto stocks, notably Ford and General Motors, would also become buy candidates again, he said.

Since May, Mr. Zunino noted that investment weighting in technology stocks has cut back from 25 to 17 percent, leaving the funds with a sizable cash position for reinvestment there. Commodore International and NBC will be bought on further corrections, he said, along with IBM and Hewlett-Packard if their prices continue to fall.

Stan Weinstein, a technical analyst among the few to predict the market turnaround a year ago, said Wall Street will snap back in the "weeks or months ahead," but is cautioning subscribers to his Professional Tape Reader advisory letter against buying stocks now, especially in the technology sector.

Temporary Bounce

"Don't go bargain-hunting in the inevitable oversold flurries," he warned. "This correction has much further to run on the downside."

Mr. Weinstein, who recommends only a 50 percent invested position, expects a "temporary bounce" off 1,180, with the "probabilities very high that 1,180 will eventually break, which would then accelerate the decline."

"We're in high-risk span in a major bull market," according to Martin Zweig, editor of the Zweig Forecast.

Mosley Halligan's investment-policy committee, noting that "this clearly is a time for selectivity on the part of investors," is focusing on companies with sharp earnings gains. Recommended is General Shale, whose 1983 profits Mosley puts at \$1.25 a share "and could be as high as \$2" as brick shipments run ahead of expectations. That is up from 9 cents earned in 1982. Wimbergo's profits are estimated to double not only this fiscal year (ending August), but again in fiscal 1984 and 1985.

International Herald Tribune

New Computer Is Next Move By Coleco

By Kirk S. Johnson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "We move with blinding speed," said Arnold C. Greenberg, president and chief executive officer of Coleco Industries Inc. "And we never try to be the lowest-priced competitor."

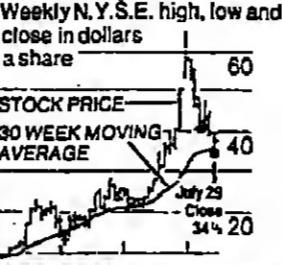
For Coleco, a video game maker based in West Hartford, Connecticut, that two-pronged strategy has paid off handsomely so far. Last autumn, its Colecovision game system, which can play other manufacturers' software as well as its own, put it in direct competition against Atari and Mattel for the

biggest share of the market. Coleco's unit sales of personal video game consoles during the first six months of 1983 totalled 2.2 million, up 36 percent from 1.6 million for the same period last year.

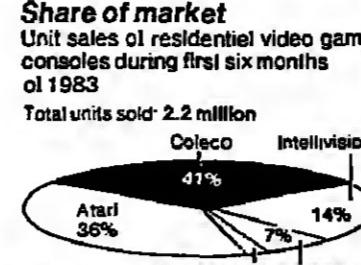
Atari's share of the market fell to 41 percent, while Mattel's share fell to 14 percent.

Source: Mansfield Stock Chart Service

Coleco Industries



Source: Mansfield Stock Chart Service



Source: Video Marketing Game Letter



The New York Times

Business Machines Corp. would introduce its long-awaited "Peanut" home computer on Sept. 1. Coleco closed Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange composite tape at \$36 a share, up 50 cents.

Coincidentally, perhaps, Sept. 1 is the date that Coleco's Adam, a powerful single-package home computer unveiled at the Chicago Consumer Electronics Show in May, is scheduled for shipment to retailers.

Mr. Greenberg remains undaunted. "The

Peanut can't come quickly enough," he said in a telephone interview. "All IBM can do is lend stability to this industry. A good product like that will focus attention on the Coleco solution."

The Coleco "solution" as Mr. Greenberg puts it, is a mass-market computer priced at less than \$600 that combines what Coleco believes are the two primary uses for home computers: word processing and video

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

U.S. Seeks 1.1-Million-Car Recall by GM

U.S. Automakers' Sales Gain 38%

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department filed suit Wednesday against General Motors, seeking the recall of all 1.1 million 1980-model year X-body cars and \$4 million in damages, alleging the manufacturer intentionally tried to cover up a problem with the cars' brakes.

The complaint, filed in U.S. District Court here, alleges that the design of the front-wheel-drive cars contains a defect that "under a variety of conditions caused the rear wheels to lock prematurely in mid-braking."

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has received more than 1,740 complaints about brakes locking in the X-body cars. The complaints include accidents in which 71 people were injured and at least 15 fatalities.

General Motors announced last February that it was recalling 24,000 of the X-body cars because of the braking problem.

The Justice Department further charged that GM had started production of the cars in 1979 "even though it was fully aware that the brake system was defective" and subsequently "intentionally . . . made numerous false statements" in an effort to cover up the extent of the defect.

"GM knew that the proposed repairs would be inadequate to repair the defect," the department charged.

The suit was filed on behalf of

the Transportation Department. In Detroit, GM termed the suit "unwarranted in view of the fact that GM has cooperated extensively" with the government. The company said it will show clearly that "no further recall or other corrective action is appropriate."

The Justice Department further charged that GM had started production of the cars in 1979 "even though it was fully aware that the brake system was defective" and subsequently "intentionally . . . made numerous false statements" in an effort to cover up the extent of the defect.

"GM recalled 47,000 of the cars in 1981 after reports that brakes were locking, sending the cars into a dangerous spin."

In asking for a recall of 240,000 of the cars last February, federal highway safety officials said that government tests showed the prob-

lem was with the composition of the rear brake lining. The agency recommended that the lining be changed to reduce traction.

In its 1981 recall of some of the cars, GM focused its repairs on valves that regulate brake-line pressure. In its complaint, the government charged that GM knew that was not enough to cure the problem.

The announcement Wednesday was the first allegation by the government that all of the 1980-model X-body cars may be susceptible to erratic braking. Last February, NHTSA said that although it had received complaints from owners of all makes of 1980-model X-body cars, the problem seemed to be concentrated among those with manual transmissions and automatic transmissions cars built in early 1979.

The cars under the recall order include the Chevrolet Citation, Pontiac Phoenix, Oldsmobile Omega and Buick Skylark.

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The front-wheel drive 1980-model X-body cars were first introduced in 1979 after a \$2.9 billion development program. They were a novelty in domestic car showrooms as they offered motorists a compact model — instead of subcompacts — while still providing greater fuel economy.

But the X-body cars have had

tumultuous problems over the last four years, including nearly a dozen recalls to correct a variety of defects.

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Dow Jones Averages

Close	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	
39 Ind.	39.10	38.70	37.70	+1.00	+2.6%
39 Tm.	52.17	51.19	50.85	+1.08	+2.1%
65 Uti.	47.27	46.13	45.45	+1.02	+2.2%
65 S&P	47.27	46.13	45.45	+1.02	+2.2%

Standard & Poors Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.	
Composite Industries	144.49	140.40	142.24	+1.03	+0.7%
Utilities	165.20	160.94	164.20	+1.26	+0.8%
Finance	125.45	124.25	124.14	+1.34	+1.1%
Trans.	79.24	78.77	79.32	+1.22	+1.6%

* Included in the sales figure.

Market Summary, Aug. 3**Market Dairies****NYSE AMEX****Closes Prev.****High****Low****Close****Chg.****Chg.****Vol. Up****Vol. Down****Upt.****Down****New Highs****New Lows****Year Ago****Close****Chg.****Chg.****Vol.****Chg.**

o Give
cument**BUSINESS BRIEFS****Chemical Bank Files Suit in Default Of Washington State Power System**

NEW YORK (AP) — Chemical Bank, the trustee for \$1.25 billion in defaulted bonds of two abandoned Washington Public Power Supply System nuclear power projects, Wednesday filed suit on behalf of some bondholders.

In a statement released in New York, Chemical Bank said it filed the suit in U.S. District Court in Seattle. Kenneth L. Dowd Jr., senior vice president of Chemical Bank's trust and investment division, said the suit seeks monetary damages and is based on numerous claims, including securities fraud, mismanagement, misrepresentation and negligence.

The suit, Mr. Dowd said, named the supply system, its 23 members, the 88 participating utilities in the two projects, known as Nos. 4 and 5, the Bonneville Power Administration and certain individual members of the public bodies.

OECD Says Nations Cut Borrowing

PARIS (Reuters) — International borrowing by industrialized nations fell in July, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Wednesday.

Borrowing on all international markets and by oil-exporting countries declined, as did the volume of dollar-denominated bonds. The drop was partly due to seasonal factors.

July borrowing by OECD members was \$3.79 billion, down from \$6.28 billion in June and \$10.29 billion in May. Total borrowing in international markets in July was \$8.8 billion, some \$3.3 billion under the June figure and well below the \$13.4-billion monthly average for the first half of 1983, the OECD said.

Milton Bradley Files \$43 Million Suit

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts (AP) — Milton Bradley Co., which makes games, filed a \$43 million lawsuit against Atari Inc., alleging Atari reneged on an oral contract to buy devices that let people play an electronic game by talking to it.

The suit, filed Tuesday in U.S. District Court here, alleges that Atari agreed on April 6 to buy Milton Bradley's voice recognition devices, but then canceled the transaction. An Atari spokesman refused to comment on the suit. Atari is a unit of Warner Communications Inc.

Milton Bradley, which is based here, disclosed the cancellation last month when it announced a second consecutive unprofitable quarter. Milton Bradley, which entered the video game field last year, posted a loss of \$4.3 million for the first half of this year.

Groups May Bid on Chrysler Warrants

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Major securities firms are forming at least three groups to bid on 14.4 million warrants to buy Chrysler Corp. common stock at \$13 a share, market sources said Wednesday.

Chrysler stock closed Wednesday at \$28.125 on the New York Stock Exchange. Sale of the warrants by Chrysler Corp. Loan Guarantee Board, a federal agency, is expected shortly after the Sept. 5 Labor Day holiday.

Sources said that among the principals in one of the three groups are Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. Shearson/American Express Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. are in another group, with Salomon Brothers, First Boston Corp. and Merrill Lynch & Co. among those in the third, the sources said.

Osborne Computer Closes Factory

NEW YORK (NYT) — Osborne Computer Corp., one of the pioneers in the market for portable personal computers, and Tuesday that it closed its manufacturing plant in Monmouth Junction, New Jersey. Analysts said the move indicated a weakening of demand for the closely held company's products, and was further evidence of reported cash-flow problems.

Osborne said about 100 workers were affected by the closing, which leaves it with one manufacturing plant, at its headquarters in Hayward, California. That plant, with 775 workers, produces both of the company's current products — the Osborne 1, introduced in 1981, and the Executive, which the company began shipping this summer.

The New Jersey plant produced only the Osborne 1, which analysts say has lost a significant amount of its market share. Last Thursday, Osborne reduced the price of the Osborne 1 by \$700 to \$1,295.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

August 3, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of funds whose values are based on fair price. The following money market funds are not included in the quotations for the IHT: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (b) - monthly; (r) - regular; (v) - irregularly.

ADMIRAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A. \$14,087 UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND \$34.25

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO LTD. SF 79,600 (d) Bloomberg SF 79,600

(d) Comptech SF 79,600 (d) Corporation SF 79,600

(d) Girobank SF 79,600 (d) Stockbank SF 125,000

BANK VON ERNST & CIE AG P/B 2628 Bern SF 6,020 (d) CSF Fund SF 6,020

(d) Dresdner SF 6,020 (d) FTF Fund SF 1,29

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Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 2)

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

NASDAQ National Market Prices										
	Sales in 100s					Net Chg%		Sales In 100s		
	High	Low	3m	Chg%		High	Low	5m		
AFG 4	144	22	2116	-25						
AGS	200	202	2724	+25						
ASK C	1041	204	2524	+16						
Accord Ins	120	204	2076	+16						
AldiBd S	523	152	14	+16						
AllBsh 1	17	22	2214	+22						
AirWrc	47	184	1712	-16						
Alex Bid 5	17	4115	4114	-16						
AldBdn S.26	557	256	2234	+14						
AlmCn	141	114	1412	+16						
AlmPw	10	114	114	+16						
AlmRw	11	114	114	+16						
AlmSh	57	114	114	+16						
AlmSw	27	114	114	+16						
AlmTrk 20	724	254	254	+16						
AlGret s.2	147	114	114	+16						
AlInLs	26	126	126	+16						
AlInGc 34	514	654	444	-66						
AlInIns 34	125	196	195	-16						
AlSoLz 2	25	265	252	-34						
AlSoNte 10	17	1116	1116	+16						
AlStor	266	114	1116	-16						
AlStor	301	114	1116	-16						
AlStor s.14	65	126	126	+16						
AppleC	476	254	376	+12						
AppMkt	182	437	437	+12						
AppSoc	59	34	324	+26						
ArizBc 800	49	164	164	+16						
AstroS	73	73	96	+16						
AttnBh 1.22	23	407	404	-41						
AttnR 5	254	22	216	+22						
AttnWdc	14	23	2214	+25						
Avantel	27	27	27	+16						
AVP S.4	52	126	126	+16						
BnCo 6.34	167	281	281	+16						
BnDpho 1	15	18	1772	+18						
BnDpho 1	15	18	1772	+18						
BnDpho 2	26	3416	24	+34						
BenzLb 1	694	257	33	+34						
Blochm	61	15	149	+16						
BlndInc	36	1816	156	+16						
Blks 1	174	2214	2214	+26						
BobEv 3.30	175	324	32	+34						
BsnDip	64	13	1575	+16						
BrentC 24	314	296	912	+16						
BrentTm	163	572	1812	+16						
Bruno S.20	204	195	1812	+16						
C CDR	124	142	142	+16						
C Dftr 1.22	185	177	2012	+16						
C Gftr 2.2	45	205	205	+26						
C Gftr 3.2	44	205	205	+26						
C Gftr 4.2	44	205	205	+26						
C Gftr 5.2	44	205	205	+26						
C Gftr 6.2	44	205	205	+26						
C Gftr 7.2	44	205	205	+26						
C Gftr 8.2	44	205	205	+26						
C Gftr 9.2	44	205	205	+26						
C Gftr 10.2	44	205	205	+26						
C Gftr 11.2	44	205	205	+26						
C Gftr 12.2	44	205	205	+26						
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Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued on Page 11)

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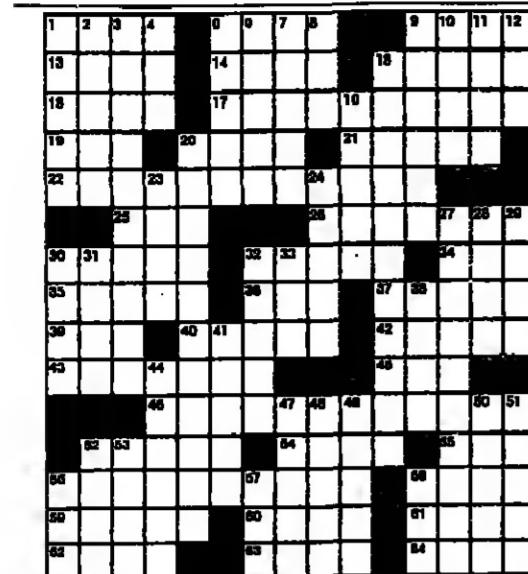
Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	1982 High	1982 Low	1982 Close
12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Close										
216 Total 149	149	148	150	147	0.00	1.25	10.00	150	147	149
216 Total 15	15	14	14	13	0.00	1.25	10.00	15	13	14
216 Total 16	16	15	16	15	0.00	1.25	10.00	16	15	16
216 Total 17	17	16	17	16	0.00	1.25	10.00	17	16	17
216 Total 18	18	17	18	17	0.00	1.25	10.00	18	17	18
216 Total 19	19	18	19	18	0.00	1.25	10.00	19	18	19
216 Total 20	20	19	20	19	0.00	1.25	10.00	20	19	20
216 Total 21	21	20	21	20	0.00	1.25	10.00	21	20	21
216 Total 22	22	21	22	21	0.00	1.25	10.00	22	21	22
216 Total 23	23	22	23	22	0.00	1.25	10.00	23	22	23
216 Total 24	24	23	24	23	0.00	1.25	10.00	24	23	24
216 Total 25	25	24	25	24	0.00	1.25	10.00	25	24	25
216 Total 26	26	25	26	25	0.00	1.25	10.00	26	25	26
216 Total 27	27	26	27	26	0.00	1.25	10.00	27	26	27
216 Total 28	28	27	28	27	0.00	1.25	10.00	28	27	28
216 Total 29	29	28	29	28	0.00	1.25	10.00	29	28	29
216 Total 30	30	29	30	29	0.00	1.25	10.00	30	29	30
216 Total 31	31	30	31	30	0.00	1.25	10.00	31	30	31
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216 Total 33	33	32	33	32	0.00	1.25	10.00	33	32	33
216 Total 34	34	33	34	33	0.00	1.25	10.00	34	33	34
216 Total 35	35	34	35	34	0.00	1.25	10.00	35	34	35
216 Total 36	36	35	36	35	0.00	1.25	10.00	36	35	36
216 Total 37	37	36	37	36	0.00	1.25	10.00	37	36	37
216 Total 38	38	37	38	37	0.00	1.25	10.00	38	37	38
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216 Total 40	40	39	40	39	0.00	1.25	10.00	40	39	40
216 Total 41	41	40	41	40	0.00	1.25	10.00	41	40	41
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216 Total 43	43	42	43	42	0.00	1.25	10.00	43	42	43
216 Total 44	44	43	44	43	0.00	1.25	10.00	44	43	44
216 Total 45	45	44	45	44	0.00	1.25	10.00	45	44	45
216 Total 46	46	45	46	45	0.00	1.25	10.00	46	45	46
216 Total 47	47	46	47	46	0.00	1.25	10.00	47	46	47
216 Total 48	48	47	48	47	0.00	1.25	10.00	48	47	48
216 Total 49	49	48	49	48	0.00	1.25	10.00	49	48	49
216 Total 50	50	49	50	49	0.00	1.25	10.00	50	49	50
216 Total 51	51	50	51	50	0.00	1.25	10.00	51	50	51
216 Total 52	52	51	52	51	0.00	1.25	10.00	52	51	52
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216 Total 54	54	53	54	53	0.00	1.25	10.00	54	53	54
216 Total 55	55	54	55	54	0.00	1.25	10.00	55	54	55
216 Total 56	56	55	56	55	0.00	1.25	10.00	56	55	56
216 Total 57	57	56	57	56	0.00	1.25	10.00	57	56	57
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216 Total 67	67	66	67	66	0.00	1.25	10.00	67	66	67
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216 Total 70	70	69	70	69	0.00	1.25	10.00	70	69	70
216 Total 71	71	70	71	70	0.00	1.25	10.00	71	70	71
216 Total 72	72	71	72	71	0.00	1.25	10.00	72	71	72
216 Total 73	73	72	73	72	0.00	1.25	10.00	73	72	73
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CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Hacienda room
- 5 The Checkers of 1944
- 9 Event at Bled or Warsaw
- 13 Eagerly expecting
- 14 Prolific auth.
- 15 Muscovite's villa
- 16 "that!"
- 17 Demas
- 18 Later source
- 20 Twice D.L.I.
- 21 Separate magazine leaf
- 22 Mars of the moon
- 23 A pie at sea
- 24 Gag rackins in a bridge game
- 30 On the (under consideration)
- 32 Acts listlessly
- 34 Attended, backed by NOW
- 36 Inst. at Columbus
- 37 Pathetic
- 38 Soldier at Seoul
- 40 Old man's sparrow
- 42 Robespierre's hometown
- 43 Former remedy for poison
- 45 "Domine, dirige nos" London motto
- 46 "I'm sorry"
- 48 Brief introduction
- 50 Gulf
- 52 Porter
- 53 Bambo's equals
- 55 Nest sound
- 56 Roots; Prefix
- 58 Nap
- 59 Slangy prefix
- 60 Nest sound
- 61 Discords
- 62 River-pollution problem
- 63 Rooted plant cutting
- 64 "Clairvoyant's phrase"
- 65 "I'm sorry"
- 66 Nest sound
- 67 Roots; Prefix
- 68 River-pollution problem
- 69 Rooted plant cutting
- 70 "Clairvoyant's phrase"
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- 111 "I'm sorry"
- 112 "I'm sorry"

DOWN

- 1 Shaved interest or surprise
- 2 In any way
- 3 Pointed
- 4 What epigrams do
- 5 Mussolini's local branches
- 6 She wrote
- 7 The President's last name
- 8 Lemur called bushy-tailed Billy
- 9 Witch bird
- 10 QB, at times
- 11 Feel pity (for)
- 12 Start of an N.B.A. game
- 13 "I'm sorry"
- 14 "I'm sorry"
- 15 Feature taken by Arctic
- 16 "I'm sorry"
- 17 "I'm sorry"
- 18 Astrid's ingredient
- 19 Kruegerand, S.A.
- 20 "I'm sorry"
- 21 Brief introduction
- 22 Salad
- 23 Kugelrand, S.A.
- 24 "I'm sorry"
- 25 "I'm sorry"
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- 110 "I'm sorry"
- 111 "I'm sorry"
- 112 "I'm sorry"

Crossword by Eugene Maleska.

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"I HOPE WHEN YOU'RE MY AGE, YOU HAVE A LITTLE BOY JUST LIKE YOU TO KEEP YOU COMPANY!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter in each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAMDY

KERPI

EPSOOP

BEPSIC

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BROOD MOLDY COMPEL NOVICE
Answer: The snob was insulted when the doctor told him he was merely suffering from this—a "COMMON" COLD

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Print answer here:

SPORTS

Politics Pervades E. German Sport

East Germany's program has produced such athletes as Martina Grubel and Udo Beyer.

By James M. Markham
New York Times

LEIPZIG, East Germany — As hundreds of gymnasts in close-order drill flipped and leaped on the field below, 30,000 young East Germans holding colored flags flashed up the exhortation in rippling blue letters against a sea of white: "Faster, Higher, Stronger."

Packed to its 100,000 capacity, Leipzig's mammoth sports stadium erupted in cheering under a hot sun. Live television coverage carried the spectacular closing ceremonies of the recent Gymnastics and Sports Festival and Youth Spartakiad to all corners of East Germany, and to many of its 17 million citizens.

Not only about mixing sports and politics, the communist organizers of the spartakiad — a kind of domestic Olympics — had other messages: praise for the Communist Party, praise for the East German army and praise for Karl Marx, who died 100 years ago.

But it was that simple, rousing command — "Faster, Higher, Stronger" — that somehow caught the driven, determined and single-minded effort that has made East Germany, a small nation in population and resources, a world power in sports.

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance that sports — and triumphs in international and Olym-



pics competitions — have for the East German government, for its citizens' self-esteem and for the country's uncertain national identity.

The opening of the weeklong spartakiad by Erich Honecker, the Communist Party chief, merited a seven-column banner headline in *Neues Deutschland*; the party daily, which of course did not neglect to highlight Honecker's blast at the projected deployment of U.S. me-

matters that might be unsettling for the regime.

For the occasional outsider, though, the spectacle of thousands of young flag-bearing uniformed German athletes assembled at night before Leipzig's floodlit city hall can be a bit unsettling. An East German intellectual, unhappy with the creeping militarization of school life here, pronounced the event "quasi-religious."

At home, sports keeps people disciplined and busy. Abroad, victories by East German athletes have helped the country shake off its inferiority complex as "the other Germany," a gray, shadowy and walled-in also ran to its prosperous, bustling neighbor, West Germany.

"Until we started winning Olympic medals, nobody had ever heard of the DDR," said the father of an 18-year-old hurdler, using the initials for East Germany's formal name in German.

Boasting 9,737 sports clubs, 380,000 coaches and referees and 450,000 officials, the sports union plays a pivotal role in pre-selecting, screening, testing and funneling East Germany's athletic talent, guiding it from the tenderest ages through a system of special sports schools — and on to the Olympics and other triumphs.

The Leipzig Spartaikad is a shakedown for that talent, and for young East German hopefuls a key stepping stone, either toward drawing coaches' attention and making it into one of the 20 elite sports schools — or toward a berth on the next Olympic team.

About 80 to 90 percent of our Olympic teams come from spartakiad winners," acknowledged Wolfgang Gitter, the general secretary of the East German National Olympic Committee. But like other East German officials, Gitter was eager to downplay the idea that the spartakiad was the pinnacle of a ruthless, Darwinian survival-of-the-fittest process.

"The Olympics are not the main point of the spartakiad," he insisted, noting that about 2.5 million of East Germany's 3.5 million school children participate in yearlong events and competitions that culminate in the 836-event games here.

And, indeed, for a country that is not exactly long on joyfulness and playfulness, the Leipzig spartakiad is an unusual East German explosion of public merry-making, drinking, feasting and marching and caring about the streets deep into the night. Police surveillance of this rather grim industrial city was discreetly botched up, but East German sports enthusiasts fanned in great crowds seemed to shout about sports, not political

ideals.

"When you decide to go to school, it's the most important decision of your life," said Cornelia Fehrbach, a lean, 20-year-old spinner whose victory at the 100-meter sprint was discredited over Pat Corrigan's pair and Upshaw's one for Toronto.

In the opening game, Dave Collins' one-out single in the 10th inning scored Garth Iorg from sec-

ond base to make the Blue Jays 10-9 winners.

Before a record crowd of 45,102 at Exhibition Stadium, Matt Williams pitched five innings in his major-league debut to win the nightcap. He was supported by a 13-hit attack, and the Jays took control of the game with a five-run fifth that built a 11-5 lead.

Toronto sent 10 batters to the plate in the ninth, scoring all five runs after two out. Ray Bourque doubled and Willie Upshaw and Ernie Whitt walked to load the bases. Dale Murray, who relieved Bob Shirley (3-6) to start the third, was pulled for Jay Howell. Alfredo Griffin walked to force in Bourque and Garcia singled to score two runs. A walk to Lloyd Moseby reloaded the bases and Mulliniks, pinch hitting for Iorg, delivered a two-run single to center.

In the first game, Long started the 10th with a walk off reliever Murray (2-2) and was sacrificed to second by Garcia. Collins, a former Yankee, then broke an 0-for-16 slump with a ground single to right to score Iorg, who came in standing up and barely eluded the tag at the plate. Toronto had tied the score, 9-9, in the ninth on singles by Mulliniks and Moseby, a one-out infielder hit by Cliff Johnson and a sacrifice fly by Whitt.

The opener produced a major-league season-high of eight home runs. Ray Shero hit two for the Yankees and teammates Don Mattingly, Graig Nettles and Oscar Gamble also homered. Moseby hit a pair and Upshaw one for Toronto.

Indians 3, Orioles 1

Indians 4, Orioles 3

In Cleveland, Andre Thornton singled in two runs and Tom Braun went six innings to pick up his first victory as the Indians beat Baltimore, 4-3, and swept a double-

header.

Angels 2, Twins 1

In Minneapolis, Ron Jackson hit a two-run home run in the ninth of Bobby Castillo (7-9) to lift California past Minnesota, 2-1.

Brewers 5, Royals 1

Brewers 6, Rangers 5

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header.

Marlins 15, A's 12

In Seattle, Dave Henderson hit two of Seattle's six home runs and drove in five runs, offsetting a two-homer and five-RBI performance by Cal Nease. Tom Seaver (10-12) was beaten by Jim Palmer (10-11).

White Sox 6, Rangers 5

In Arlington, Texas, Glenn

Kemp homered and Jim Rice

and Gary Allison each drove in a pair of runs as Boston beat Texas 4-3.

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PEOPLE

Miami Law School to Get Whiz of Student, Age 14

At age 14, Stephen Bacus has earned a college degree and a spot in law school, programmed his home computer to respond to family voice, appeared in a movie and two off-Broadway plays—and still manages to stay modest. "It's not important to me to be the youngest student or to finish my degree faster than others," said Bacus, who will receive a bachelor's degree in computer science Friday from the University of Miami. "I just want to be busy and make the most of my abilities." The youth, who starts law school at the university next month—the youngest ever to do so—says he doesn't consider himself special. "I just learn faster," he said. When he was 12, he enrolled full-time at New York University. He later transferred to Miami, where he excelled in his favorite subjects: physics, computer science and engineering. Bacus, who began reading when he was 2, credits his parents for his learning ability. "I think it's due partly to heredity and partly to the environment where I grew up. My parents worked with me and made sure I was involved in educational activities." His mother is a high school counselor and his father is an attorney.

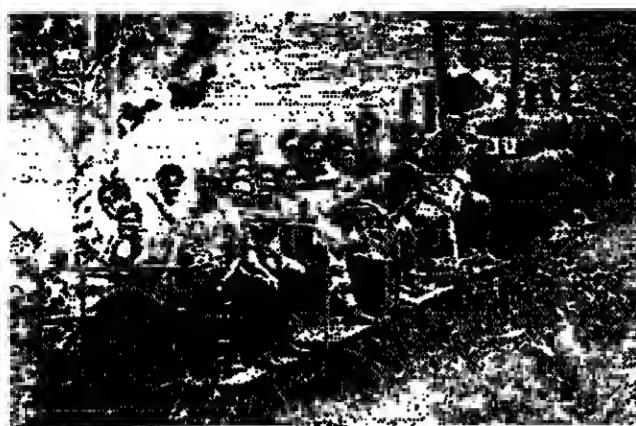


Carol Martinus/The Washington Post

Author Rossner: "My brain is with the women."

NEW YORK POSTCARD

The Inner-Tube Express



Bring a bathing suit and a tire tube for the return trip.

By Glenn Collins
New York Times Service

PHoenicia, New York — Just the thing to do on humid, lazy afternoons these days in Woodstock — and in Shokan and Goshen and Mount Tremper and Boiceville — is to grab your truck-tire tube and head over to the the Catskill Mountain Railroad Co.

"Phoenix! All out for Phoenix!" called Doug Roosa, the engineer, to 21 passengers in bathing suits. "Please check for your articles in the overhead racks!"

There were no overhead racks.

In fact, there were no sides or roofs on the three green and yellow passenger cars of the Catskill Mountain Railroad's only train.

"I think you could say that these are fully air-conditioned cars," said Kent A. Reeves, 45, the railroad's founder and board chairman.

Reeves and 15 stalwarts from the Kingston Model Railroad Club — as well as assorted helpers and other railroad buffs — keep the train running 10 times a day, seven days a week, from July through early September.

Passengers park their cars in a field near Mount Pleasant, stow their inner tubes on the baggage car and ride the train for 12 minutes to Phoenixia. There they board the Esopus Creek, where they clamber aboard their tubes and let the current drift them downstream through a stretch of white water or two. An hour and a half later, they float to the railroad terminus at Mount Pleasant, where they reclaim their automobiles.

"I like the railroad because it goes really fast," said 4-year-old Matthew Mitchell after a bumpy train ride during which he waded to tubes in the river and soberly considered the beauty of Mount Pleasant in the middle distance.

"This isn't just an ordinary tourist train," said Bill Hayson, the railroad's president, who is also the treasurer of the Kingston Model Railroad Club. "We carry passengers and freight — the inner tubes — for a legitimate purpose."

"These people take their trains very seriously," said Linda Mitchell, Matthew's mother. "They even punch your ticket."

The railroad celebrates its first anniversary Aug. 9. It is operating on rails leased for \$10,000 a year from Ulster County, which bought 38 miles of Ulster and Delaware Railroad tracks after the Penn Central abandoned the line in 1976.

Reeves' father was a conductor on the Michigan Central Railroad, and Reeves is the kind of railroad buff who bought his house in Boiceville because the Ulster and Delaware tracks run through the yard.

The train company is owned by 20 investors who have raised \$40,000 thus far. It is still running in the red, partly because the company is restoring an 1894 baggage car and a 1922 caboose.

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

AMERICA CALLING

• MESSAGES FOR TRAVELERS...
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